

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re the application of:

Confirmation: 4615

Der-Zheng Liu

Art Unit: 2611

Serial Number: 10/803,047

Examiner: PERILLA, JASON M

Filing Date: 03/18/2004

Ref: REAP0463USA Sundial Ref. US5132PA

Title: Apparatus and Method for Sampling Timing Compensation in Multi-carrier

System

DECLARATION PURSUANT TO 37 CFR 1.131

We, Der-Zheng Liu, Tai-Cheng Liu, Song-Nien Tang, and Kuang-Yu Yen hereby make the following declarations.

- 1) We are employees of REALTEK SEMICONDUCTOR CORP. (hereafter REALTEK), which is the owner/assignee of the present application, and we are the inventors of the above-referenced patent application.
- 2) We are advised that the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office has tentatively rejected certain claims of this application, based on U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0128660 (hereafter the C660 reference), which was filed with the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office on **December 31, 2002**.
- 3) We are further advised that the C660 reference should be removed from consideration, if we invented the claimed embodiments of this application before the filing date of the C660 reference.
- 4) We are further advised that we are considered to have invented this invention before **December 31, 2002**, so long as we had conceived the embodiments claimed in this application before that date, and diligently pursued the preparation and filing of this application (from at least a time before **December 31, 2002**, until the application was filed with the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office).

- 5) Based on these understandings, we set forth the following facts to assist the U.S. Patent Examiner in the examination of this application.
- 6) Before September 26, 2002, we had fully conceived the embodiments that are described and claimed in the present application. To this end, on September 26, 2002, we submitted a patent disclosure, which summarily described the embodiments of this patent application to REALTEK's legal department (the invention disclosure bearing REALTEK's reference number of 91A-35). A copy of portions of this invention disclosure document is attached hereto as Attachment 1. While much of the text of this document (91a-035) is in Chinese, it can be readily and easily verified that the subject matter of Fig. 4 of the present application are contained in the disclosure document (91A-35)[s1].
- 7) In short, in accordance with our recollection, based on the contents of the document of Attachment 1, we had conceived all features expressed in the claims of the present application as of September 26, 2002.
- 8) In addition, the docketing system in the legal department of REALTEK for all patent applications, all the reference number of REALTEK's patent disclosures for patent applications will be started with the submitting year. For example, 91- 045 means it was submitted to the legal department of REALTEK in year 91 of ROC (Taiwan) and 045 is the **45th** disclosure in the year 91 of ROC. Year 91 of ROC is year 2002, in terms of the U.S. calendar year.
- 9) After September 26, 2002[s2], we participated in a meeting for entrusting a Taiwan patent firm with the preparation of an appropriate patent application for filing in Taiwan (initially) and the United States. The Taiwan firm was called YUSO Int'l Patent & Trademark Office (YUSO). A document reflecting this meeting is attached hereto as Attachment 2.
- 10)On or about January 16, 2003, one of us (Der-Zheng Liu), decided to divide and incorporate some of the contents of the present application (91A-035), into another patent disclosure (REALTEK reference 91A-45), and some of the contents of the present application (91A-035) into another patent disclosure (identified by REALTEK reference number 91A-31). A document evidencing this is attached hereto at Attachment 3 (with each of these reference numbers clearly displayed).
- 11)The patent application corresponding to invention reference 91A-31 was filed on February 19, 2003 in Patent Office of Taiwan, and the corresponding US application was filed on February 18, 2004, and assigned serial number: 10/779,648 (see Attachment 4).

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- 12)The patent application corresponding to this patent application (91A-035) was filed on March 21, 2003 in the Patent Office of Taiwan, and the corresponding US application was filed on was filed March 18, 2004, and assigned application serial number 10/803,047 (see Attachment 5).
- 13) For completeness, copies of REALTEK's internal invention disclosures for the inventions of reference numbers 91A-31 and 91A-45 are attached hereto as Attachments 13 and 14, respectively. Still further, before August 28, 2002, we had fully conceived the patent disclosure 91A-031 and to this end, on August 28, 2002, we submitted 91A-031 to REALTEK's legal department. A copy of portions of this invention disclosure document is attached hereto as Attachment 13. While much of the text of the document 91A-031 is in Chinese, it can be readily and easily verified that the subject matter of Figs. 2, 4 and 6 of the present application are contained in the disclosure document (91A-31). In short, in accordance with our recollection, based on the contents of the document of Attachment 1 and 13, we had conceived all features expressed in the claims of the present application as of August 28, 2002 and September 26, 2002, which are before the filing date of the C660 reference (December 31, 2002).[s3]
- 14)On or about February 14, 2003, YUSO-provided the drafting specification of the patent application for reference 91A-31 to REALTEK. The document attached hereto as Attachment 6 (email transmittal) evidences this.
- 15)On February 19, 2003, the application (REALTEK reference 91A-31) was filed in the Patent Office of Taiwan. (see Attachment 4).
- 16) On or about March 4, 2003, YUSO provided the first drafting specification of this patent application (for reference 91A-35) to REALTEK. The document attached hereto as Attachment 7 (email transmittal) evidences this.
- 17) On or about March 13, 2003, YUSO provided the second drafting specification of this patent application (for reference 91A-35) to REALTEK. The document attached hereto as Attachment 8 (email transmittal) evidences this.
- 18) On or about March 20, 2003, YUSO provided the third drafting specification of this patent application (for reference 91A-35) to REALTEK. The document attached hereto as Attachment 9 (email transmittal) evidences this.
- 19) On March 21, 2003, this application (REALTEK reference 91A-35) was filed in the Patent Office of Taiwan. (see Attachment 5).

- 20) On or about June 25, 2003, YUSO provided the first drafting specification of the patent application reference 91A-45 (corresponding to the present application) to REALTEK. The document attached hereto as Attachment 10 evidences this.
- 21) On or about July 7, 2003, YUSO provided the second drafting specification of the patent application reference 91A-45 to REALTEK. The document attached hereto as Attachment 11 evidences this.
- 22) On July 8, 2003, the application (REALTEK reference 91A-45) was filed in the Patent Office of Taiwan IPO. The application (REALTEK reference 91A-45) is the priority document (submitted to US Patent & Trademark Office) for the application submitted in the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office on July 6, 2004, Now US Patent No. 7,391,828. (see Attachment 15).
- 23)On or about February 25, 2004, REALTEK entrusted SUNDIAL Intellectual Property Office (SUNDIAL), another Taiwan patent firm, to prepare the US patent application corresponding to REALTEK reference 91A-45. The document attached hereto as Attachment 12 (email transmittal and attachments) evidences this.
 - 24)On March 18, 2004, this present application (91A-035) are filed to USPTO.
- 25) In short, all elements that are embodied in the claims of the present application had been conceived by us prior to September 26 2002. We (in connection with REALTEK) diligently pursued the invention embodied in the claims from at least that point in time, up until March 18, 2004, filing date of the present application.
- 26) All acts relied upon to establish the date prior to the reference or activity were carried out in this country or in a NAFTA country or WTO member country. In this regard, all acts and actions set forth above were carried out in the country of Taiwan (also know as "Chinese Taipei" by the World Trade Organization), which became a WTO member country in January 2002.

We hereby declare: (a) that all statements made herein of our own knowledge are true; (b) that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; (c) that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code; and (d) that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

DEC 0 8 2008 Date	Der-Zheng Liu Der-Zheng Liu
DEC 0 8 2008	Lin, Jai-Cheng Tai-Cheng Liu
DEC 0 8 2008 *	Song-Nien Tang Song-Nien Tang
DEC - 0 - 8 (2008 U	Kuang-Yu Yan

專利基本資料申請表

高显编筑		91A-35				中協日:91年9月	26E
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及身份证字 號	ф	海松车	E1205135			· K E12/14/0013	
***	英	Song - Wiel	1	英	TAI	- CHENG LIU	·····
發明人	PH BR	デル 口台神口美國	二大陸□日本□	欧洲口 世界	□其他_		
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之初敬至91A-31 等申請辜、

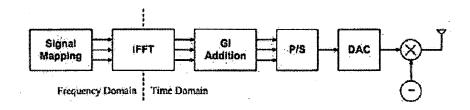
正交分頻多工基頻接收機之架構設計

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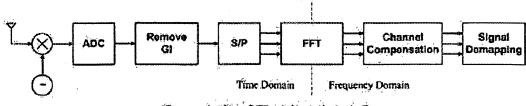
OFDM Baseband Receiver Architecture Design

1. Prior Art

正交分類多工(orthogonal frequency division multiplexing,簡稱 OFDM)傳輸技術已被廣泛地採納於高速傳輸系統標準中,如 ADSL、DAB、DVB-T、HIPERLAN 2及 IEEE 802.11a/g WLAN,一般而言。OFDM 係將傳送訊息分別置於類域的 N個子通道中,利用反快速傳立策轉換(inverse fast Fourier transform,簡稱 IFFT)轉換成時域訊號,再加上防護區間(guard interval,簡稱 GI)後,經數位至類比轉換器 (digital-to-analog converter,簡稱 DAC),以及載波調變,藉由無線通道進行傳輸,接收端則先經載波解調,以及類比至數位轉換器 (analog-to-digital converter,簡稱 ADC) 取樣後,將 GI 移徐,再利用快速傳立繁轉換(fast Fourier transform,簡稱 FFT)轉換回頻域訊號。一般而言,GI 是以循環前置(Cyclic Prefix,簡稱 CP)的方式加入:亦即複製 FFT 後段的訊號於前段當作 GI。如此一來,在通道脈衝響應 (channel impulse response) 長度不超過 GI 的情形下,可以避免符際干擾 (intercarrier interference,簡稱 ISI)的發生,也可避免 N 個子通道彼此造成頻際干擾 (intercarrier interference,簡稱 ICI)。因而可在各個子通道中分別進行通道補償 (channel compensation),並解調出原傳透訊息。與型的 OFDM 傳送機與接收機之方塊圖分別如圖一及圖二所示。



圖一、典型的 OFDM 傳送機方塊圖



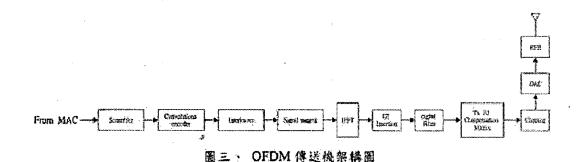
圖二·典型的 OFDM 接收機方塊圖

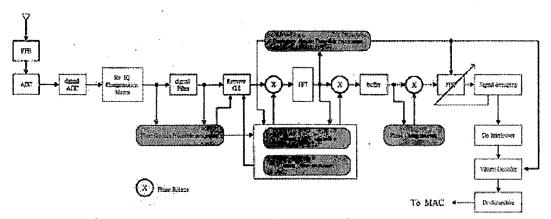
雖然習知的 OFDM 傳收機架構如圖一和圖二所示。但在實際的 OFDM 系統中,為維持各子通道間之正交性(orthogonality),對於同步(synchronization)的精確度要求會較高。特別是對於裁波頻率偏移(carrier frequency offset)以及取樣頻率偏移(sampling frequency offset)。此

外,OFDM 系統通常也需要線性度(linearity)較佳的射頻頭端(radio front-end, 簡稱 RFE)電路來配合。特別是在高傳輸速率的情況下,IQ 調變器(modulator)與解詞器(demodulator)之 IQ 不匹配(I/Q imbalance),本地設量器(local oscillator,簡稱 LO)之相位雜訊(Phase Noise,簡稱 PN),以及功率放大器(Power Amplifier,簡稱 PA)的非線性失真(nonlinear distortion)皆會造成系統效能的損失。在本篇專利中,我們針對上述特性提出了一個 OFDM 系統之基類(Baseband)接收機架構。

2. 基本架構

OFDM 系統之基類傳收機主要是針對傳輸實體層(Physical Layer,簡稱 PHY)做考量,調 變與解調的位元會經由媒體存取層(Medium Access Control Layer,簡稱 MAC)做進一步的處理。圖三與圖四分別表示實體層的 OFDM 傳送機與接收機架構。





图四· OFDM 接收機架構圖

在常見的 OFDM 系統中,為了增加位元在接收時的正確性,傳送機都會引進援亂器 (Scrambler),超碳編碼器(Convolution Encoder),以及交錯器(Interleaver)。相對地,接收機也會有對應的解擾亂器(De-Scrambler),Viterbi 解碼器(Viterbi Decoder),以及解交錯器(De-Interleaver)。一般而言,傳送機會傳送一段已知的前置(preamble)訊號供接收機處理。以完成自動增監控制(automatic gain control,簡稱 AGC)、訊號檢測(signal detection)、載波頻率

偏移估測(frequency offset estimation)、啟始符元邊際檢測(symbol boundary detection)、以及通道估測(channel estimation)等機制。此外,OFDM系統也常會利用某獎個領域通道傳送已知的 導引子通道(pilot subchannel)訊號,以提供同步級差追蹤及補償的機制。

在圖三所示的傳送機部分,來自 MAC 的傳送但元會經由擾亂器(Scrambler)、迴旋編碼器 (Convolution Encoder)、交錯器(Interleaver)後,被訊號配置器(Signal mapping)規劃在頻域的 N個子通道中,IFFT 將此頻域訊號轉至時域訊號後,會再補加上 GI, 並經由數位應波器(digital filter)做頻譜的修正。訊號在經由 DAC 送至 RFE 之前,會先經過一個 IQ 補償矩阵(Tx IQ Compensation Matrix)乘法運算,以修正傳送端的 IQ 不匹配效應。由於 OFDM 訊號具有較高的峰值對平均功率比例(peak-to-average power ratio。簡稱 PAPR),因此基頻訊號會經由修剪 (Clipping)的機制,降低傳送訊號之 PAPR,以減少對 RFE 的線性度要求,以及 PA 的非線性失真的影響。

在圓四所示的接收機部分, RFE 的訊號經過 ADC 取樣後, 會經由數位自動增益控制 (digital Auto Gain Control; 簡稱 digital AGC)來調整訊號準位。接著經過一個 IQ 補償矩陣(Rx IQ Compensation Matrix)乘法運算,以修正接收端的 IQ 不匹配效應。之後的時域訊號在經過數位濾波器及移除 GI 後會輸入 FFT。

由於系統遭受裁波頻率偏移的影響時,會在頻域產生嚴重的 ICI 及相位旋轉的問題,所以時域訊號會先經過一相位旋轉器(Phase Rotator),補價因載波頻率偏移所造成之累積相位旋轉。針對取樣頻率偏移的處理,可利用移除 GI 時做取樣偏移(sample offset)修正,並配合在頻域訊號經由一相位旋轉器補償因取樣頻率偏移所造成之累積相位旋轉。然而由於後續訊號處理寫做同調解調(coherent detection),我們在同一符元 FFT 區段中,先將 pilot 子通道訊號做通道補償,再估計出補償後之相位誤差,其餘子通道則會先經過相位補償(Phase Compensation)的機制,再進行通道補償。如此一來,RFE 引進的相位雜訊與頻率偏移補償後殘餘之相位誤差,可獲得有效的解決。

上述同步談差這蹤與補償機制的建立:主要是基於兩方面:第一、利用接收到的 Preamble 訊號,分別在時域及頻域做處理(Frequency & Time domain preamble processing),以得到裁波 頻率偏移估計量與取樣頻率偏移估計量:第二、利用接收到的專引子通道(pilot subchannel),在頻域做剩餘同步錄差的估計(Frequency offset estimation, Timing offset estimation 及 phase error estimation),進而完成同步錄差之補償。

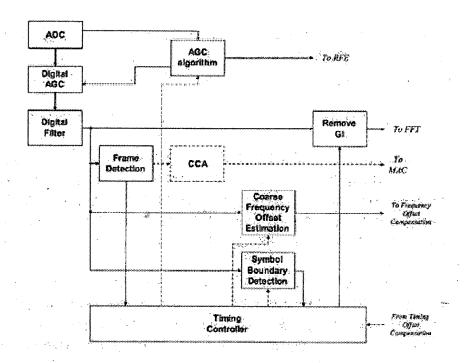
在頻域 Preamble 處理的同時,也會進行通道估測(Channel Estimation)。通道估測的結果可以反求頻域等化器(Frequency Domain Equalizer, 簡稱 FEQ)的係數,用以做通道補償(channel compensation)。此通道估測的結果亦可以用來觀察各個子通道受干擾的狀況, 並將此通道狀態質訊(channel state information, 所稱 CSI)提供給 Viterbi 解碼器,用以改進系統效能。在本寫的接收機架構中, FEQ 的係數亦可藉由訊號符元解調(Signal Symbol De-mapping)的結果做返賃(feedback)的微調,來補強通道增益與相位的變動。

以下會針對此架構中較重要的特色予以較詳盡的描述。

3. 詳細說明

3.1 Time Domain Preamble processing

圖五即是時域前置訊號(Time Domain Preamble)的方塊圖。首先框架偵測裝置(Frame Detection) 利用 Preamble 的特性(例如週期特性)來偵測是否有訊號被接收到。一但訊號被偵測到,便會經由通道順暢評估(channel clear assessment, 簡稱 CCA)告知 MAC, 並會經由對應的時序控制器(Timing Controller)啟動後續的處理機制。其主要的處理機制如下所描述:



圖五、 Time Domain Preamble Processing 的運作方塊圖

● 自動增益調整(AGC):

ADC 取樣後的訊號會經過 AGC 演算法做訊號能量的評估,並根據此結果調整 RFE 內的類比增益放大器(Gain Amplifier)。此外,數值增益控制器(Digital AGC)也會在之後啟動,用以徵調訊號的大小學位。

● 数始符元遗際检测(Symbol Boundary Detection):

經過濾波後的訊號會根據 Preamble 的特性作處理。由於 Preamble 營會設計成具有不錯的自相關特性(Auto-Correlation),所以我們可以利用匹配濾波器(Matched Filter)的方式以求得整

體的時域通道服衡響應的估計。根據此估計的結果,可用以決定符元起始點,即控制移除 GI 的相對位置,目的是要使訊號對干擾比例(signal-to-interference ratio, 簡稱 SIR)提高,即減少 ISI。

● 頻率偏移租估(Coarse Frequency Offset Estimation):

通常 Preamble 會具有週期的特性,我們可以利用延進相關器(Delay Correlator) 聚做類率偏移的估計。其運作原理如下:倘若接收到的 Preamble 訊號取樣值為 r_k ,並且具有 N 長度的週期,則延遲相關器的運算結果為 $c_k = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} r_{k-n-N}$ 。假設此時訊號具有 Δf 的頻率偏移,即 $r_k = e^{f \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} r_{k-N}}$,則頻率偏移估計可由計算延遲相關器運算後的平均旋轉相位求得: $2\pi \Delta \hat{f}_k T_{SHORT} = \frac{1}{L} \sum_{l=0}^{N-1} \angle c_{k-l}$,其中 L 為觀察區間之長度。

3.2 Frequency Domain Preamble processing

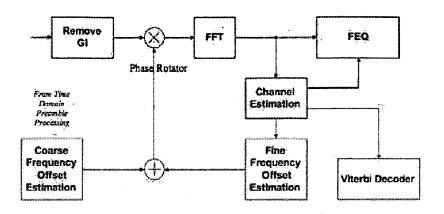
圖六即是頻域前量訊號(Frequency Domain Preamble)的方塊圖。其主要運作如下所述:

● 通道估测(Channel Estimation)

假設 OFDM 系統中 Preamble 的第 k 個子通道訊號為 X_i 。所遭受的頻級響應為 H_k ,則接收端的頻級訊號(FFT 的輸出)為 $Y_i = H_i \cdot X_i + N_i$,其中 N_i 為雜訊千擾。則我們可利用下式分別求出通道估計 \hat{H} ,與通道補償的 FEQ 係數 \hat{C}_k :

$$\hat{H}_k = \frac{Y_k}{X_k} \quad \to \quad \hat{C}_k = \frac{1}{\hat{H}_k}$$

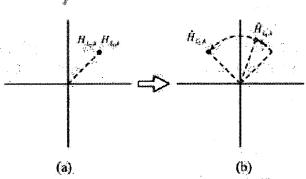
此通道估測的結果自,除了可做通道補價外,還可藉此觀察頻級通道受干擾的狀況。特別是在 子通道受到較嚴重的振福衰減時,我們可藉此調整各通道在 Viterbi 解碼器的權重 (weighting),以使整體達到更佳的位元解碼功能。



圖六· Frequency Domain Preamble Processing 的運作方塊圖

● 頻率偏移估精估(Fine Frequency Offset Estimation):

超過 Preamble 的時域處理後,我們可得到一個頻準偏移的初估值。將此初估頻率偏移再 時域經由相位發轉器補償後,其剩餘的頻率偏移會攤績反映在頻域訊號中,造成不同符元的 各個子通道會行成相位的旋轉。此時,我們可藉由計算前後符元個各子通道的平均旋轉量, 再次得到頻率偏移的估計值。其運作原則如下:



個七、 頻率偏移所造成的通道估測影響

假设His 為前一個 Preamble 符元的第 k 個通道估測值: His 為後一個 Preamble 符元的 常 k 個通道估測值。如圖七(a)所示,在沒有頻率偏移的情况下,前後兩個符元的通道估測值會很近似;然而在有剩餘頻率偏移的情形下,前後符元通道估測值回發生如圖七(b)相位旋轉現象。則根據前後符元的通道估測相位差,我們可以下途方式計算其頻率偏移的精估值為

$$2\pi\Delta\hat{f}_L T_{symbol} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} \angle \hat{H}_{L2,k} - \angle \hat{H}_{L1,k} \circ$$

此頻率偏移的精估值會與先前時域 Preamble 處理所得到的頻率偏移的初估值相結合,一起作為相位旋轉構實的依據。

3.3 IQ Imbalance Compensation Matrix

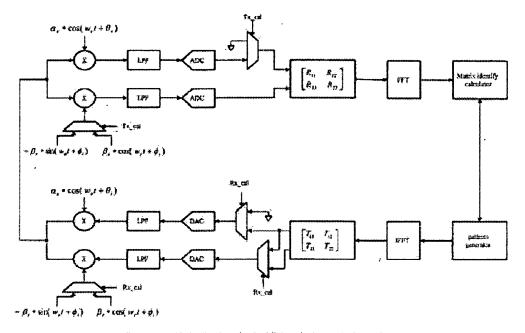
I/Q imbalance 會使訊號在 I-arm 與 Q-arm 分別受到不同的增益(Gain)與相位旋轉(Phase),因而使訊號的 I-arm 與 Q-arm 發生 Cross Talk 的現象。一般而言, I/Q imbalance 的行為可以矩阵(Matrix)的方式描述如下:

x_i(t), x_a(t) 為抵盪器調頻前的 I-arm 與 Q-arm 訊號

y_i(t), y_s(t) 為极盪器調頻前的 l-arm 與 Q-arm 訊號

由上可知,倘若我們可以在傳送機的 DAC 之前引進反矩陣 $\begin{bmatrix} eta_i\cos\phi_i & eta_i\sin\phi_i \\ -lpha_i\sin\theta_i & lpha_i\cos\theta_i \end{bmatrix}$ (亦即 Tx Compensation Matrix),便可將傳送端的 VQ imbalance 效應加以消弭。同樣地,若在接收機的 ADC 之後引進反矩陣 $\begin{bmatrix} eta_i\cos\phi_i & -lpha_i\sin\theta_i \\ eta_i\sin\phi_i & lpha_i\cos\theta_i \end{bmatrix}$ (亦即 Rx Compensation Matrix),則可消弭接收端 的 VQ imbalance 致應。

此兩個反矩阵的取得可在系統開機的時候或系統 idle 時加以進行,其運作方式如圖八所示。



圖八· I/Q imbalance Compensation 運作方地图

在計算 Rx IQ Compensation Matrix 時,傳送總會只利用一個 arm 來傳送 I-arm 或 Q-arm 訊號,以避免傳送端的 I/Q imbalance 效應。I-arm 與 Q-arm 訊號前後作不同時間的傳送,分別兩兩解出 Rx IQ Compensation Matrix 內的四個多數。相對地做法,在計算 Tx IQ Compensation Matrix 時,傳送端會同時利用兩個 arm 來傳送訊號,接收端會只選擇一個 arm 來接收訊號,以避免接收端的 I/Q imbalance 效應。不同相位降類的訊號在不同時間被接收,分別兩兩解出 Tx IQ Compensation Matrix 內的四個參數。

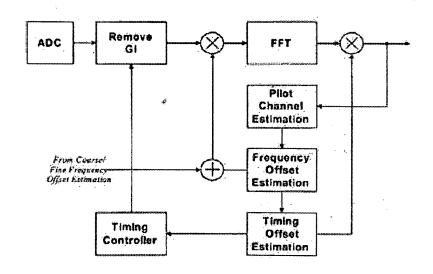
3.4 Frequency & Timing Offset Compensation

雖然在 Preamble 的處理中,頻率偏移已被估計出來,但隨著時間變化,仍會有殘餘頻率偏移 (residual frequency offset)與取樣頻率偏移,造成 OFDM 頻域各個子通道訊號相位旋轉 (phase rotation)及 ICI,甚至再次產生 ISI 的問題。因此我們意利用頻域等引于通道(pilot subchannel)訊號來進行同步誤差追蹤及補償,包含頻率追蹤迴路(frequency tracking loop)。時序追蹤迴路(timing tracking loop)。類似先前頻率偏移精估的做法,頻率偏移可利用前後兩個符元的 pilot 通道估測值之相位差來估計,即 $2\pi\Delta \hat{f}_a T_{innted} = \frac{1}{K_{i=pilot index}} \sum_{a,b} (\angle \hat{H}_{a,b} - Z\hat{H}_{a-l,b})$,對於第

Mary of

n個資料符元,均可利用 pilot sub-channel 求出對應的頻準偏移估計量Δ/。此頻率偏移估計值便可與先前頻率偏移的估計值相結合,一起作為相位旋轉補償的依據。

針對取樣頻率偏移的部分,倘若傳送端與接收端相差取樣頻率偏移量為 $\Delta f_s = f_s - \hat{f}_s$,則接收端取樣區間為 $\hat{T} = 1/(f_s - \Delta f_s) = T/(1-\Delta) \approx T \cdot (1+\Delta)$,其中 $\Delta = \Delta f_s / f_s = \Delta f_s / f$



圖九、結合式的同步級差追蹤迴路運作方塊圖

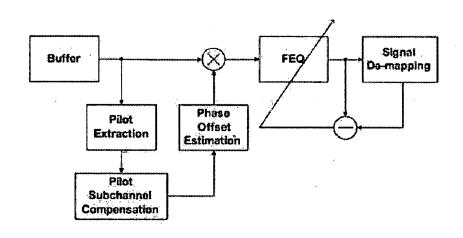
3.5 Phase Compensation & FEQ fine-tune

在 OFDM 系統中,RFE 的相位雜訊(Phase Noise)常會造成子通道的相位旋轉而造成干擾;此外,由於經頻率追蹤迴路後,仍會有殘餘的相位偏移。若 OFDM 系統之各個子通道需做同調解調,則需要有一相位補償裝置。此相位誤差可利用 pilot 子通道理想值的相位差來估計,即

$$\Delta \hat{\theta}_{n} = \frac{1}{K} \sum_{n, n \text{ obstitutes}} (\angle \widetilde{X}_{n, k} - \angle X_{n, k})$$

根據此一相位誤差估計,我們可在同一符元 FFT 區段的其餘子通道進行 FEQ 通道補償之前,先超過相位補償(Phase Compensation)的機制。此外,其餘子通道的訊號在進行 FEQ 通道補償之後,會藉由訊號符元解調(Signal Symbol De-mapping)來決定符元的星值(Constellation Values)。FEQ 的係數可經由符元星值的誤差量做返饋(feedback)的徵調(Fine-tune),來因應通道的變動。其運作方式如下:

若 $W_{n,k}$ 是第 π 個特元的第k 個子通道的 FEQ 係數 \bullet $X_{n,k}$ 是輸入 FEQ 之第 π 個符元的第k 個子通道的訊號 \bullet $E_{n,k}$ 是決定後與決定前的特元里值級差量,則下一個特元的第k 個子通道的 FEQ 係數可以 LMS 演算法來微調,即 $W_{n+k,k} = W_{n,k} + \mu * E_{n,k} * X_{n,k} *$ 圖十即是相位級差補償與 FEQ 微調的方塊圖。



圖十、相位誤差補償與 FEQ 微調的運作方塊圖

4. 結論

本篇專利所提出的 OFDM 基類傳收機報構,除了適用於一般 OFDM 系統的傳輸需求外; 更特別針對載波頻率偏移以及取樣頻率偏移提供了有效且經濟的結合式同步補償裝置。此 外,對於來自於 RFE 的 I/Q imbalance,相位雜訊(Phase Noise)的干擾也可有效地加以消弭, 以增加整體系統效能。針對通道的影響,接收機也可利用通道估測配合 Viterbi 解碼器的使用, 以及 FEQ 係數微調的方式來增加系統對通道干擾的抵抗性。

Realtek 專利文件 關鍵字瑞昱-美國申請案

	是案單 A - 瑞县位:	昱 專利申記 人:	肃瑞昱半導 體		ヲ請國 美 別:		利類 ● IJ:	發明	〇新	型()新式樣 ·
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產品應 用:				專利強 度:							
同案申 請:	台灣,美國										
舊專利發 發明人	明人欄位資	資料: 柳德	政,湯松年	,劉泰詢	成,顏光	俗					
序號	姓	名	工號		公司		部門		分	機]
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002	湯村	公年	R755		瑞昱		品開發		3:	503	
003	劉孝	泰誠	R799		瑞昱	產品	品開發	一處	3:	519	
004	<u> </u>	光裕	R666		瑞昱	產品	品開發	一處	3	384	
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90A-035 同案申請台灣T-116目,美國F-97目

註: 2003.01.16 發明人:柳德政請撤回(91A35)「正交分頻多工基頻接收機之架構設計」專利申請案。原 案內容將與專利事務所討論,轉附於(91A31)「正交分頻多工接收機之同步誤差追蹤及補償裝置」與(91A45)「正交分頻多工符元邊際檢測機制」。 2003.05.20 申請優先權中;

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2003.12.29 字州預計2/9;

2004.01.30 預計2/23初稿;

2004.03.01 初稿至柳德政;

2004.03.05 本案是Matt;

2004.03.08 Matt filed to patent firm; request IDS as same as 91A-031US;

2004.03.08 sent declaration;

2007.06.20 received the notice of OA and delivered it to Yujen;

2007.06.21 authorized to NAIPO;

2007.08.29 received the notice of OA;

2007.09.19 delivered the OA to Yujen;

2007.12.03 received the notice of Final OA;

2007.12.13 delivered the Final OA to Yujen;

2008.02.01 Yujen filed the RCE;

2008.03.27 received the notice of OA;

2008.03.28 delivered the OA to Yujen;

2008.09.02 delivered the OA to Yujen;

所有附件



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<my_yeh@realtek.com.副本抄送:

主旨: FW: 請撤回(91A35)「正交分頻多工基頻接收機之架構設計」專利申

2003/01/16 02:21 PM

----Original Message----

From: 柳德政 [mailto:dzliu@realtek.com.tw] Sent: Thursday, January 16, 2003 10:23 AM

To: 葉明郁

Cc: 湯松年; 顏光裕; 劉泰誠; 黃湧芳

Subject: 請撤回(91A35)「正交分頻多工基頻接收機之架構設計」專利申請

請撤回(91A35)「正交分頻多工基頻接收機之架構設計」專利申請案。原案內容將與專利事務所討論,轉附於(91A31)「正交分頻多工接收機之同步誤差追蹤及補償裝置」與(91A45)「正交分頻多工符元邊際檢測機制」。謝謝!

德政